



Introduction to NCHHSTP

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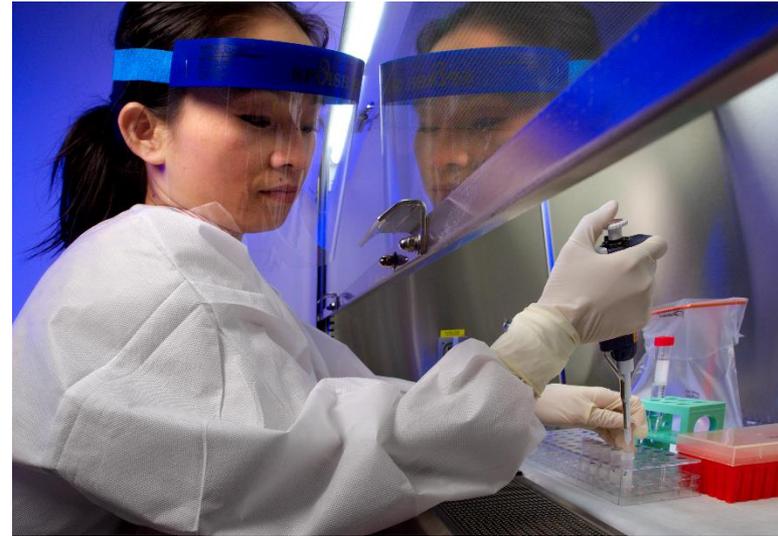
Director, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention

2017 New Health Officials Orientation

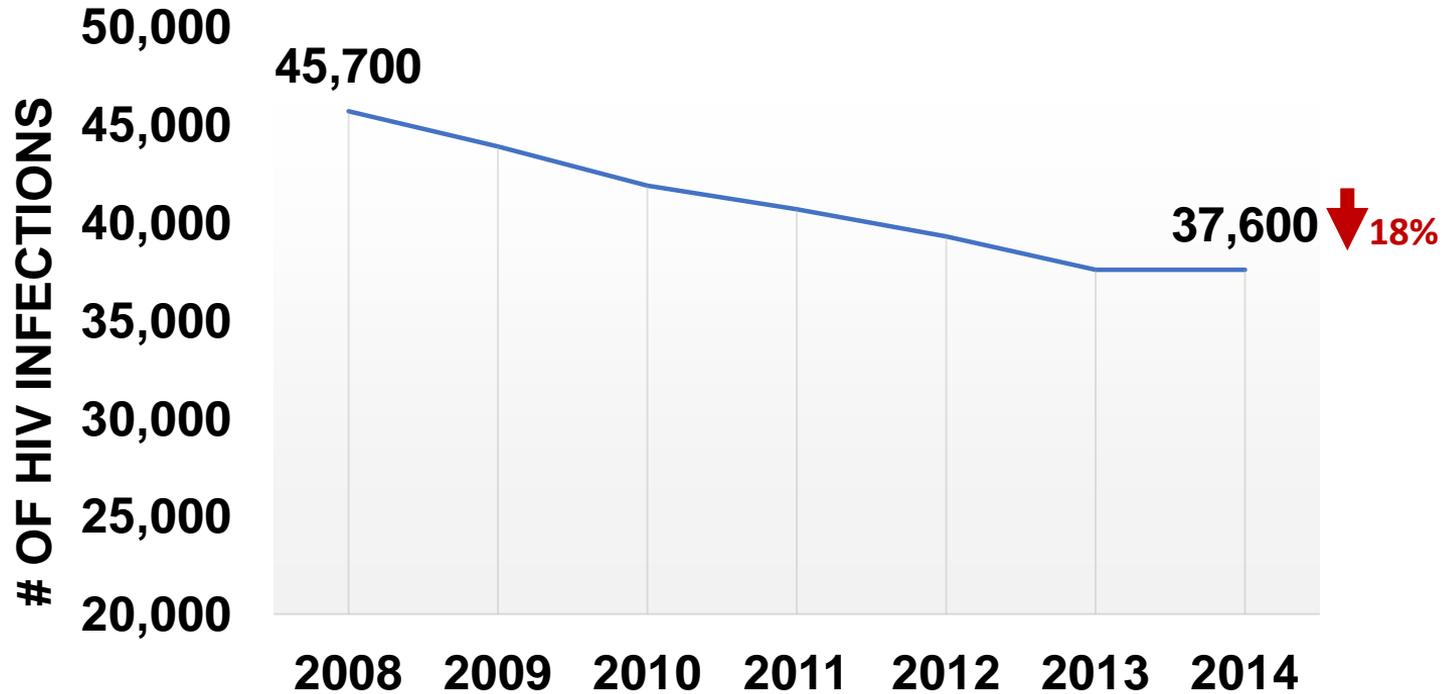
April 27, 2017

About NCHHSTP

- **Mission:** Save lives, protect people, and reduce health disparities associated with HIV, viral hepatitis, STDs, and TB
- **Goals:**
 - Decrease incidence of infection
 - Decrease morbidity and mortality
 - Decrease health disparities
- **Guiding Principle—High Impact Prevention**
 - Maximize impact through efficient implementation of cost effective, scalable interventions, policy, and research



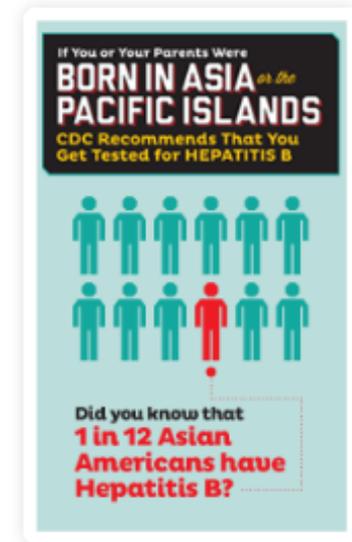
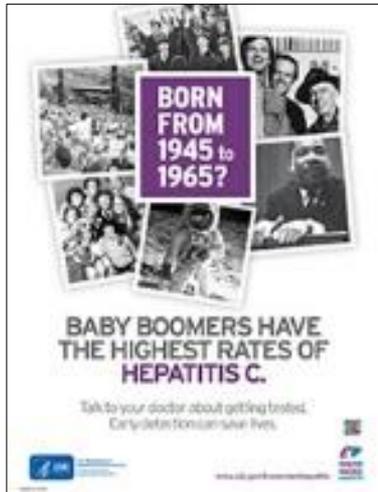
Estimated annual HIV infections in the U.S. Declined 18% from 2008-2014



Prevented **33,200** cases at estimated cost savings for medical care of **\$14.9 billion**

Burden of Viral Hepatitis

- Viral hepatitis is most common blood-borne infection in US—and leading cause of liver cancer
- Estimated 4.4 million Americans have Hepatitis B or Hepatitis C
- >20,000 Americans die from Hepatitis C each year—more than all other reportable diseases combined

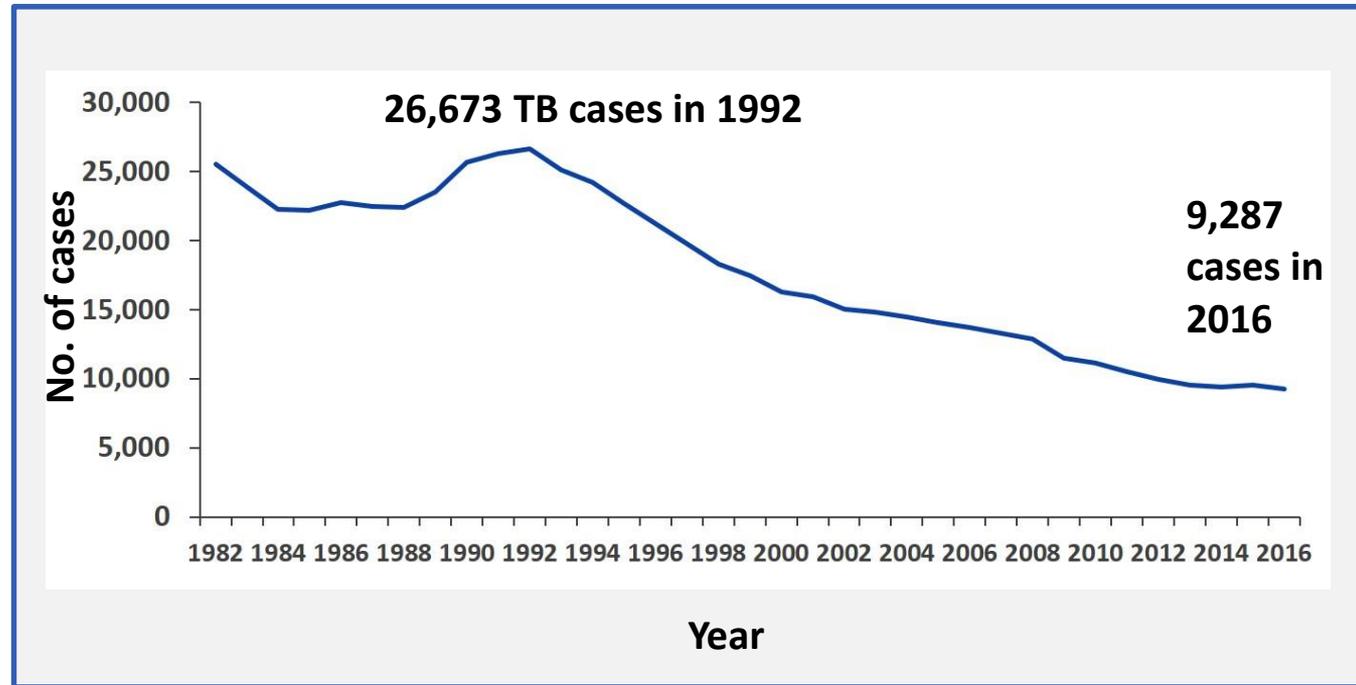


Estimated Incidence of Sexually Transmitted Infections and HIV, United States, 2008



Reported TB Cases, United States, 1982-2016

- Lowest new cases of TB on record with 9,287
- Rate of 2.9 cases per 100,000
- However, not low enough to eliminate TB during this century
- About 85% of new cases result from reactivated latent TB infection



Provisional data, as of February 17, 2017.

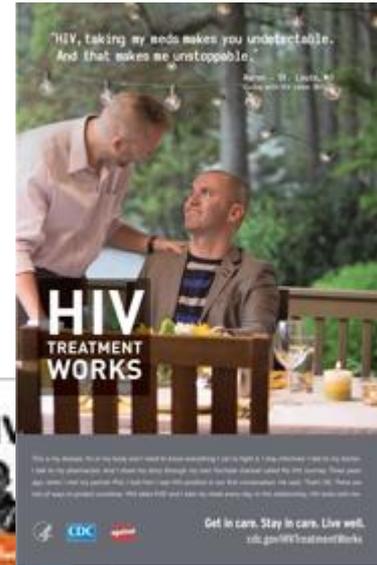
Youth Health Risks, 2015

- Many high school students engage in behaviors that place them at risk for leading causes of morbidity and mortality
 - 41% of U.S. high school students had ever had sexual intercourse, down from 54% in 1991
 - 21% drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse
- First national study of lesbian, gay and bisexual high school students; health showed
 - Higher levels of physical/sexual violence and bullying than other students
 - >4 times more likely to have attempted suicide
 - >2 times more likely to have experienced physical or sexual dating violence



HIV Prevention Key Issues

- Treatment saves lives and prevents transmission
- Data to care
- Preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP)

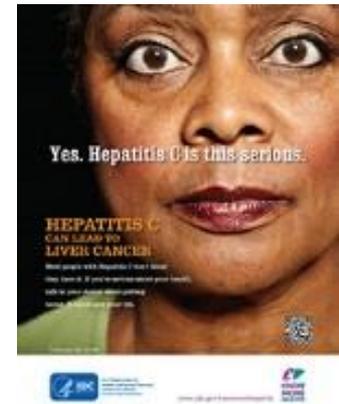
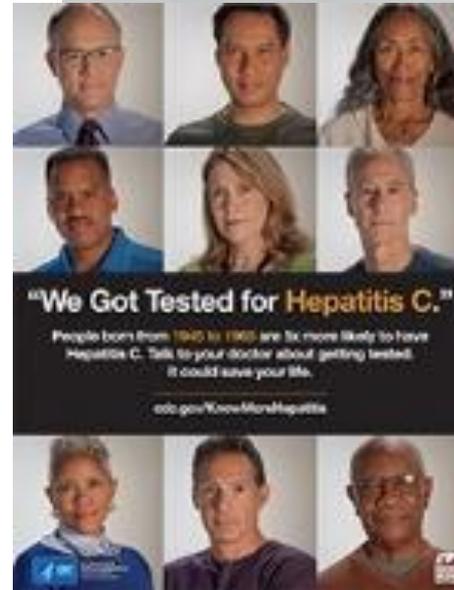


Protect yourself and your partner. Talk about **testing**, your **status**, **condoms**, and new options like **medicines** that prevent and treat HIV.



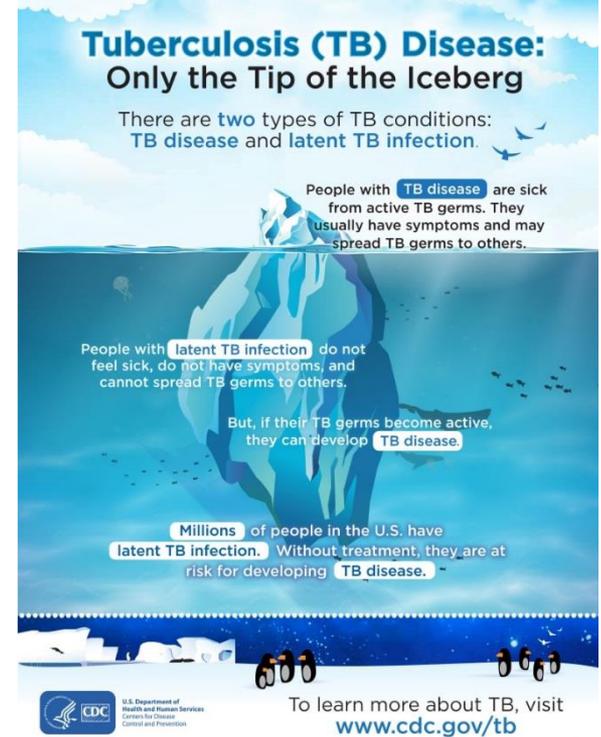
Hepatitis C Prevention Key Issues

- New treatments much more effective
- Expensive, but cost saving over time
- Increase in new cases, especially among young people who inject drugs
- Public health opportunity



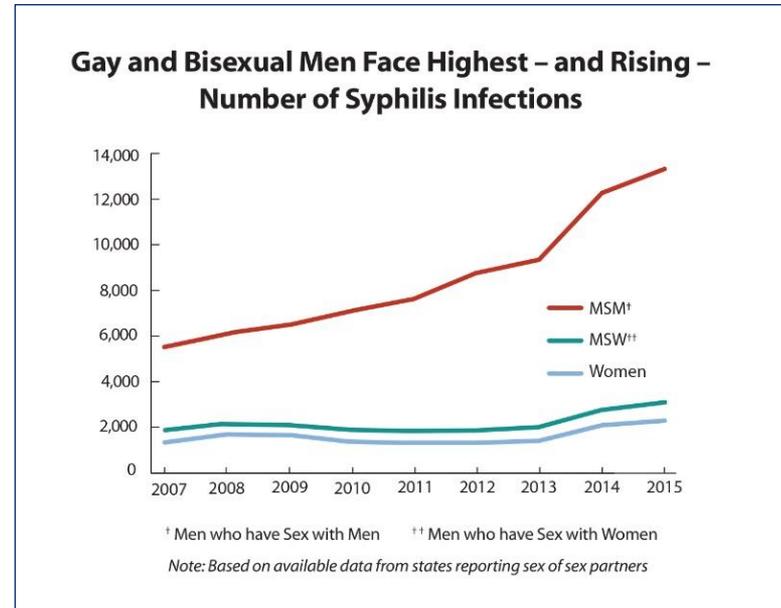
Tuberculosis Key Issues

- Addressing LTBI necessary for TB elimination in U.S.
- LTBI last vestige of TB in United States
- New blood test available for LTBI
- New, shorter treatment available for LTBI
 - Rifapentine and INH once a week for 12 weeks



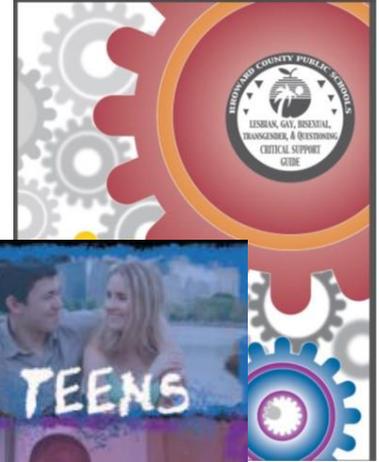
STDs Key Issues

- 2016 was highest number of cases of STDs ever reported
- Drug resistant gonorrhea
- Syphilis increasing among men who have sex with men and heterosexual women and men
- Need for new strategies



Adolescent and School Health Key Issues

- Health education along the life course
- Linkage to health services
- Safe and supportive environment
- Risk clustering and LGBT youth



PROMOTING PARENT ENGAGEMENT: Improving Student Health and Academic Achievement

Information for School Districts and School /

Parent engagement in schools is defined as parents and school staff working together to support and improve the development and health of children and adolescents. Studies have shown that parent engagement is a positive educational and health behavior among children and adolescents. This fact sheet provides guidance for school districts and administrators to support parent engagement in school health.

Why is it important for parents to be engaged in their child's school?

Parent engagement in schools contributes to students' health and learning. Studies have shown that students who have parents engaged in their school lives are more likely to have:

- Higher grades and test scores.
- Better student behavior.
- Enhanced social skills.

In addition, students who have parents engaged in their school lives are less likely to:

- Drink alcohol.
- Become pregnant.
- Be physically inactive.
- Be emotionally distressed.

What factors can increase parent engagement in school health?

Research shows the primary motivation for parents to become involved is the belief that their actions will improve their children's learning and well-being. Research also shows parents tend to be more involved if their perceive school staff and students want and expect their involvement.

To increase parent engagement in school health, schools must make a positive **connection** with parents. Schools should also provide a variety of activities and frequent opportunities to fully **engage** parents. Finally, schools should work with parents to **maintain** parent engagement by addressing the common challenges to getting and keeping parents engaged.



National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention



Fostering School Connectedness

Improving Student Health and Academic Achievement

Information for Teachers and Other School Staff

Students feel more connected to their school when they believe that the adults and other students at school not only care about how well they are doing in school, but also care about their well-being. Being connected to school can lead to better academic, social, and emotional outcomes. This fact sheet provides guidance for teachers and other school staff on how to foster school connectedness and create a more welcoming and supportive school environment for all students.

Why is school connectedness important for your students?

School connectedness is an important factor in both health and learning. Students who feel connected to their school are:

- More likely to attend school regularly, stay in school longer, and have higher grades and test scores.
- Less likely to smoke cigarettes, drink alcohol, or have sexual intercourse.
- Less likely to carry weapons, become involved in violence, or be injured from dangerous activities such as driving and driving on cell-phones and text messaging.
- Less likely to have emotional problems, suffer from eating disorders, or experience suicidal thoughts or ideation.